

Villa Reported Captured; May Face Firing Squad

ROOSEVELT SOUNDS CALL FOR NATION

Announces His Stand
on Wide Range of
Questions.

MAKES A PLEA FOR BUSINESS

Universal Service and
New Diplomacy Urged
by the Colonel.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20.—Under the theme "Fear God and Take Your Own Part," Theodore Roosevelt touched on almost every subject of national interest in a speech at the National Conference on Americanization to-night.

The Colonel appealed to America to fulfill her promise of liberty and equal opportunity to the people who come from foreign lands, declaring that to be the first essential in transforming them into desirable citizens. Germany had, he said, proved that an autocratic government can take care of its working classes and its business interests at the same time and the aim of the United States should be to demonstrate that a democracy could accomplish the same thing.

Military training starting in the high schools of the country, greater governmental control over corporations and likewise lessened State control, together with Federal supervision and encouragement of the manufacture of munitions were other questions urged by the speaker.

TSETSE SLEEPER YAWNS AT DEATH

Doctor Fettered by Drowsiness After 7 Year
Fight for Life.

Stricken by the incurable "sleeping sickness," Dr. Albert C. Perrell, of 14 Hancock street, Brooklyn, six feet two in height, broad shouldered and powerful, lies helpless in a Morris chair at his home, drowsing away the little life that the advancing disease has left him. His voice has died away to a weary whisper. Eight weeks ago he lost the use of his legs. It is a mighty effort now for him to raise his hand. All day long, swathed in blankets, he sits, mute, apathetic, sleeping while death approaches.

Seven years ago, the physician's love of adventure took him to the Congo, as surgeon to a party of prospectors. While canoeing on an equatorial river Dr. Perrell was bitten on the head by a tsetse fly, carrier of the sleeping sickness bacillus. The wound was painless—little more than a mosquito bite. Presently, however, the doctor began to feel faint tinglings in his back. He fled to Paris and there placed himself in the hands of the Pasteur Institute.

When the physicians there told him that he was nearly cured as any one inoculated with the germ could ever hope to be, Dr. Perrell returned to the Congo. Two and a half years later the sickness returned and he hastened back to Paris. Again he returned to Africa, and again the disease recurred, this time in a much shorter period. He found on his arrival in France that war had been declared.

There was no room for him in the overcrowded hospitals of Paris, and he fought off the deadly languor and went to England. London was filled with wounded. At last the dying man found room in a Liverpool hospital. There serum was injected which gave him temporary relief.

Dr. Perrell then hurried to Belgium and tried to collect the money due him for his services in the Congo. The cashier of the agency with which his company had deposited his earnings had absconded. The pay he received for the years of work which will cost him his life.

Organize Industry.

"We must organize our social and industrial life so as to secure a reasonable equality of opportunity for all men to show the stuff that is in them and a reasonable division among those engaged in industrial work of the reward for that industrial work."

"Fear God means love God, respect God, honor God; and all of this can only be done by loving our neighbor, treating him justly and mercifully and endeavoring to protect him from injustice and cruelty, and in all ways obeying, as far as our human frailty will permit, the great and immutable laws of righteousness."

"We fear God when we do justice to and demand justice from the men within our own borders. We are false to the teachings of righteousness if we do not do such justice and demand such justice."

"We must do it to the weak and we must do it to the strong. We do not fear God if we show mean envy and hatred of those who are better off than we are, and still less do we fear God if we show base arrogance toward and selfish lack of consideration for those who are less well off."

"We must apply the same standard of conduct alike to man and to woman, to the rich man and to poor man, to employer and to employee."

"We must organize our social and industrial life so as to secure a reasonable equality of opportunity for all men to show the stuff that is in them and a reasonable division among those engaged in industrial work of the reward for that industrial work, a division which shall take into account all the qualities that contribute to the necessary success. We must demand honesty, justice, mercy, truthfulness, in all our dealings with one another within our own borders."

"Outside of our own borders we must treat other nations as we wish to be treated; return, judging each in any given crisis as we ourselves would be judged; that is, by our conduct in that crisis. If we are really devoted to high ideal, we must invest as our strength, honor, and those who are wronged by them, and those who sit idly by when Belgium is being overwhelmed and, rolling up our eyes, prattle with unctuous self-righteousness about the duty of neutrality, we show that we do not really fear God; on the contrary, we show an odious fear of the devil and a mean readiness to serve him."

The nation should, the colonel said, be prepared to take its own part. A country that cannot defend itself often is as fertile a source of evil as one which does wrong to others, he said, concluding:

"Whatever may be the case in an infinitely remote future, at present no people can render very great service to humanity unless as a people they have an intense sense of national cohesion and solidarity. The man who loves other nations as much as he does his own country stands on a par with a man who loves other women as much as he does his own wife. The United

HOSTILE FLEET COULD SHELL 14TH STREET

Major General Weaver, chief of the coast artillery division of the army, told the House Committee on Military Affairs that a hostile fleet could lie off Rockaway and drop shells into Fourteenth Street, Manhattan.

Colonel Roosevelt, in a letter to the National Security League, pointed out that the navy—the first line of defence of the United States—can be used wisely for defence only as an offensive arm. The country, he said, must have ample coast defences, manned by 100,000 men. He called the Wilson programme "a paper programme" and "entirely inadequate to our needs."

Secretary Daniels told the House Naval Committee that the United States lacked facilities for emergency naval preparation on a large scale, but that if the nation prepared in time it could impose limited armament on the rest of the world after the war.

An anti-preparedness meeting was held at Washington, at which Oswald Garrison Villard and several Representatives denounced the President's programme for defence.

The full news of the day relating to preparedness, will be found on page 4.

MONEY STOPS P. S. INQUIRY —THOMPSON

Senator Obstructed
On Eve of Uncovering
Graft, He Says.

ASSEMBLY MAY HALT COMMITTEE

Speaker Sweet Accused of
Threatening to Hold Up
Extra Fund Asked.

"There is a big huddle in it for any man who can stop the investigation that this committee is making," said Senator George F. Thompson last night.

The chairman of the investigating committee did not amplify his statement, but added this by way of explanation:

"This committee, whose activities are menaced by Speaker Sweet's threat to have the Assembly hold up an additional appropriation, is on the very eve of uncovering corruption and scandal that will set the state by the ears. It looks to me as if the pressure brought to bear on me to end this investigation has been transferred to Speaker Sweet."

"What we can disclose if Speaker Sweet allows the Assembly to give us the money will make the work of the Lexow committee look small. And I'll stake my reputation that if we get the money to continue this investigation—and it is up to Speaker Sweet and the Assembly—we will show how the City of New York has lost between \$100,000,000 and \$250,000,000 because of the relations that exist between the Public Service Commission and the public service corporations, and that it is possible to save \$5,000,000 annually by properly administering the Public Service Commission. The Senate is solidly behind this investigation, but the Governor and the Assembly are not."

Sees "The Accelerator" Hand.

A member of the Thompson committee, who asked that his name be withheld for the present, said:

"In these efforts to block the investigation of this committee the hand of 'The Accelerator' is plainly seen. But if he wins out now, another legislative committee will complete the work."

This can be stated on excellent authority: The Thompson committee is now on the trail of graft in which politicians—men of the Black Horse Cavalry stripe—prided at the expense of certain public utility corporations in this city and the taxpayers of the state. These corporations have reached out their hands to all parts of the state to bring men having influence with members of the Thompson committee to this city to urge them to stop the investigation where it is.

The \$300,000 additional asked for by the Thompson committee would enable it to complete its investigation, Senator Thompson said last night.

To withhold this comparatively small sum, in view of what can be done with it, would be a disgrace to the state," said Mr. Thompson. "There are certain interests in New York City who want this investigation stopped. It is to the people's interest that it continue. Will the people or the corporations win out?"

That Hotel Bill.

Explaining the charges of Assemblyman McQuiston, of Brooklyn, who objected to being billed for room and food at the Biltmore Hotel, Senator Thompson said:

"It is true that McQuiston did not eat or sleep at the Biltmore. But it is curious to me that he waited until now—after ten months elapsed, to make his kick. But it has been the custom for years to divide the charges for room among members of investigating committees."

Charles Hotelling, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who was responsible for charging McQuiston with food that he didn't eat and a room he didn't occupy, said:

"For fifteen years I have been attached to investigating committees. What I did in this instance—apportion the cost pro rata among the various members of the committee, I have done for fifteen years."

Whitridge Star Witness.

F. W. Whitridge, president of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, was the star witness at yesterday's session of the Thompson committee, even though he was a disappointment with respect to matters regarding graft in Albany.

He was not asked to name the Senator whom he referred to as Senator C., who was willing to vote for a measure he was interested in if "there was something in it for Mrs. C. and the six little C.'s." The reason it wasn't given was that the Senator is dead.

The incident occurred in 1883 or 1884, he said. The story of the legislator-gracegrumman who was also on the trail

Continued on page 2, column 3

CRASH TOO REAL, SHE SUES

Movie Actress Leaped from Span, Then
Platt Auto Hit Her.

Miss Jean Acker had just jumped off the Spuyten Duyvil Bridge, as part of a moving picture escapade. Unscathed, she mounted a motorcycle piloted by Rodman Law, who jumps from skyscrapers for the films. Along came an automobile, owned by Frank H. Platt, son of the late Senator Thomas C. Platt. There was a collision. That was not part of the scenario.

Miss Acker was injured, \$10,000 worth, she decided. This amount she sought to collect in the Supreme Court yesterday from Mr. Platt.

DIES AT WEDDING FEAST.

Aged Guest at Anniversary Drops Dead
After Making Speech.

"I wonder if I will be at your anniversary twenty years from to-night? You know, none of us knows how long we may be here together."

Frederick Gans, of 53 West Eighty-fourth Street, had made this remark at the conclusion of a brief address at the thirtieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Wertheimer, at the Campus Rest Room, 104th Street and Columbus Avenue, last night. As he sat down he suddenly paled, and a man at an adjoining table sprang to his assistance. A physician was summoned, but Mr. Gans was dead before the physician arrived.

SUNDAY CRUSADE SHEDS GOLD ON FACTORY GIRLS

Mill Owner Raises Wages After
Hitting Sawdust Trail.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 20.—One thousand girls of the F. A. Strauss Woollen Mills are the first to receive substantial benefits from the Billy Sunday revival. J. William Foster, the superintendent and member of the firm, hit the trail Tuesday night. To-day Mr. Foster addressed the shop meeting and told the girls that beginning with this week every one employed by the firm would receive a substantial wage increase.

The Strauss plant is one of the largest of its kind in New Jersey and has the reputation of dealing fairly by its employees. Mr. Foster, however, wanted to show proper thankfulness for the work of the evangelist in getting him to surrender to God. A meeting in the Sunday campaign was arranged at the mill to-day. Foster told of the part he had taken in the religious revival. He said he had hit the trail, and would like every employee to do the same thing if possible. Then the welcome news was broken that the girls were to get more pay.

WILL GIVE VILLAGE \$1,000,000 Tax Collector, Who Inherits \$3,000,000, to Turn Benefactor.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20.—Squire Fred P. Kirby, who has spent the best years of his life making delinquent taxpayers of the village of Gloucester pay up, suddenly turned the tables on them yesterday. He announced that he was about to give them \$1,000,000.

That was his cheerful way of telling his fellow citizens that he had just been left \$3,000,000 by an aunt, Marie Fry, of Kildare, Ireland. An English lawyer went to Gloucester a few days ago and asked to see proofs of Squire Kirby's produced an old family Bible that bore an inscription written by Miss Fry and contained a picture of a round-faced boy wearing the regimentals of the Grenadier Guards. The squire says that the village has shared his troubles, and that it is only fair that it should share his good fortune.

JOHNSON'S CHANCES DIMMED

Wilson Said to Have Yielded to Protest
Against Appointment.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Joseph Johnson, Jr., of New York and Bound Brook, who had been named the successor of Postmaster Morgan, of New York City, it was declared to-night by a Senator in close touch with the situation, President Wilson, it was said, reached the decision not to send in the name of Tammany's choice after reading the protests that came by mail and telegraph.

It was said that Senator O'Gorman would probably line up behind A. J. Powers, a New York lawyer and business man. Should the Senator back Powers, it probably would mean his appointment.

Winner of \$50.00 Prize

To-day The Tribune announces the result of The Ad-Visor Contest for December. The prize-winning letter, as chosen by three judges from many excellent entries, together with our notice of the award and the successful candidate's appreciative acknowledgment, is printed on Page 5.

If you have ever written a letter to The Ad-Visor, or think that you may some day, be sure to read this interesting announcement of one girl's luck.

The Tribune
First to Last—the Truth: News - Editorials - Advertisements.

GREEK KING AWAITS NEXT ALLIED MOVE

Ultimatum Time Limit
Expires—Censor
Hides News.

MONTENEGRINS RESUME ATTACK

King Nicholas and Sons
to Fight to Last—
Italy to Aid.

London, Jan. 20.—Montenegro, following the breaking off of peace negotiations with Austria, has resumed operations, it was announced in Rome to-night. King Nicholas and his sons have again taken their places at the head of their troops, determined to fight to the last rather than submit to the ignominious terms offered by the Central Powers.

Over the developments in Greece the veil of the censorship continues to be drawn tightly. The time limit of the ultimatum, said to have been presented by the Allies two days ago, has expired, but it is not known what action has followed.

BRITISH URGED TO HELP WILSON

Advice to America Imper-
tinent, Says London
"Chronicle."

London, Jan. 21.—"The Daily Chronicle" devotes the most prominent position on its editorial page to-day to a defence of President Wilson on his foreign policy. "The Chronicle" declares that Mr. Wilson occupies a position of exceptional difficulty, adding that "if the British press and public took a little more trouble to understand him and were more conscious of the absurdity of lecturing a great republic on what its President ought to do it would be much to the advantage of the Anglo-American future."

Discussing the English attitude toward the United States, "The Chronicle" says: "There is a section of the British press that is not treating the United States strictly as a neutral power. They have treated the United States as if they were one of the family."

SWEDISH DECREE AIMED AT BRITAIN

Bans Wood Pulp Export
as Reprisal for Post
Seizures.

Sweden has issued a decree prohibiting the exportation of wood pulp. It goes into effect to-morrow. This order is regarded as a measure of reprisal against Great Britain for the seizure from steamships of parcel post packages destined for Sweden.

If the ban is carried out a great increase in the price of paper in England probably will result. A member of one firm of paper makers said to-day that about nine-tenths of the pulp used in this country came from Norway and Sweden. British factories have considerable supplies in hand, but after they are exhausted, it may be expected that great difficulties will be experienced.

The prohibition will affect English newspapers, which obtain a large portion of their paper and materials for paper making from Scandinavian countries. Commenting on the situation, "The Westminster Gazette" says: "This act of the Swedes is a reminder to those who have been urging a complete blockade of neutrals that these have a power of retaliation which may be even more inconvenient to us than the loss of our supplies. The paper difficulty can probably be adjusted, but only by concessions on our own side. Interference with neutral trade may not prove quite such a smooth sailing as some persons fondly imagine."

Protests from Sweden to England, and vice versa, have crossed each other apparently without bringing the two nations any nearer to an understanding than they were when the dispute began. British traders doing business with Russia and Rumania also are besieging the Foreign Office with petitions to have the question settled, as their business is certain to suffer from great delays if the post office follows its plan to have the parcel post for those countries sent by way of Canada and Japan.

The British government states that first class postal correspondence on vessels detained at Kirkwall is not being seized or censored, but this mail is undoubtedly delayed while parcel post cargo vessels are being examined. For instance, the liner Stockholm, which was taken into Liverpool in order to discharge a portion of her cargo for the prize court, had 500 bags of mail on board, and even though this was transhipped, some delay naturally resulted.

Villa's Capture Would Relieve Tension, Says Washington

Washington, Jan. 20.—The State Department had no confirmation of the capture of General Villa at a late hour to-night. Officials of the department, however, showed great interest in the report, and remarked that, if confirmed, it would go far to relieve the tension in the present situation and to convince the country that Carranza's government was worthy of recognition.

MEXICO'S BANDIT CHIEF.



General Francisco Villa, the peon who became a revolutionist, reported captured by surprise as he loitered in Chihuahua.

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BANDIT LEADER CAUGHT IDLING AMID HIS LOOT

Captors Hurry Him
to Chihuahua for
Firing Squad.

SANTA YSABEL SLAYERS TAKEN

Band Surrounded and
Overpowered Before It
Could Give Battle.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 20.—General Francisco Villa is a prisoner, according to advices received to-night from Chihuahua City. Villa, the advices say, was captured at Hacienda Santa Ysabel, in Western Chihuahua, by General Cavazos, of the Carranza army.

General Cavazos had been sent to garrison Cusiuhirachi following the slaughter of eighteen Americans by Villa bandits. The reports did not give any account of a battle, but said that several bandits who had taken part in the massacre were also captured. Villa was known to be in the vicinity of Santa Ysabel.

Andreas Garcia, the Mexican Consul, confirmed the taking of General Villa. His advices stated that the capture was effected by Maximiano Marquez, who recently captured General José Rodriguez, one of Villa's generals.

To Be Shot in Chihuahua.

Further confirmation was received to-night by officials of the American Smelting and Refining Company in dispatches from Chihuahua City reporting that Villa and his followers were being taken to Chihuahua City for execution. This report, it was stated to-night, came from the same source that first reported the massacre at Santa Ysabel, a source regarded as entirely reliable by the officials of the company.

Additional apparent confirmation came to United States government officials to-night, also from Chihuahua. That report has been forwarded to the State Department at Washington.

The Carranza consul explained that his confirmation of the report of the capture of Villa was based on unofficial, but reliable, information. He telegraphed at once to Chihuahua City asking immediate official information from General Jacinto Trevino, the military chief of the northern states.

At the same time, a message was prepared to be filed in the event of formal confirmation, requesting that Villa be sent to Juarez to be executed at the racetrack. This message was written at the office of General Gabriel Gaviarra, commandant at Juarez, who said he had received nothing official concerning the capture of the outlaw chieftain.

Unofficial but seemingly reliable advices from Chihuahua City say that Villa, who had been operating with a band of about one hundred near Ciudad Guerrero, in Western Chihuahua, searching for Americans and looting all properties in his path, was surprised at the Hacienda Santa Ysabel, where he had gone to seize supplies for his men. Men in the hacienda recognized Villa and sent secret couriers to General Cavazos, who was scouting around Cusiuhirachi for members of the band of bandits who had taken part in the slaughter of Americans at Santa Ysabel.

Cavazos sent a part of his command in one direction toward Santa Ysabel and with the remainder rushed to the spot where Villa happened to be resting from his campaign. Villa was surrounded and overpowered before he realized that his identity had become known, according to the Chihuahua reports.

General Cavazos, fearing an attempt at rescue by a larger force which might be near, sent appeals to Chihuahua for more troops. Without waiting for reinforcements, however, he started with his prisoner toward Chihuahua.

Crowds Await Captive Chief.

In Chihuahua the report caused the wildest excitement. Great crowds gathered in the streets waiting for the arrival of the bandit leader and excitedly talking of the capture.

Villa, according to sympathizers here, has been in the Guerrero country gathering recruits for his army for a campaign against Torreón and in the State of Durango. He had left Chihuahua, a village in the western part of the state, two days ago for Guerrero. Already appeals have been made by Juarez officials for Villa to be taken there for trial and execution.

Orders to kill all Americans they find in Mexico have been issued in his name by General Benjamín Argüedo.